

Temperature (°F.)	Dosage— pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft.
80–89 (inclusive)	1½
70–79 (inclusive)	2
60–69 (inclusive)	2½
50–59 (inclusive)	3

(2) *Soapy water and wax.* The cherimoyas must be immersed in a soapy water bath consisting of 1 part soap solution (such as Deterfrut) to 3,000 parts water for a minimum of 20 seconds, followed by a pressure shower rinse to remove soapy excess, and then followed by immersion for a minimum of 20 seconds in an undiluted wax coating (such as Johnson Wax Primafresh 31 Kosher fruit coating).

(b) *APHIS inspection.* Cherimoyas from Chile are subject to inspection under the direction of an inspector, either in Chile or at the port of arrival in the United States. Imported cherimoyas inspected in Chile are subject to reinspection at the port of arrival as provided for in § 319.56-6.

(c) *Trust Fund Agreement.* Cherimoyas that are treated or inspected in Chile may be imported into the United States only if the plant protection service of Chile (Servicio Agrícola Y Ganadero, referred to in this section as SAG) has entered into a trust fund agreement with APHIS. This agreement requires SAG to pay in advance of each shipping season all costs that APHIS estimates it will incur in providing inspection services in Chile during that shipping season. These costs include administrative expenses and all salaries (including overtime and the Federal share of employee benefits), travel expenses (including per diem expenses), and other incidental expenses incurred by APHIS in performing these services. The agreement requires SAG to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of these costs, as estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the agreement further requires SAG to deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before any more cherimoyas will be treated or inspected in Chile. After a final audit

at the conclusions of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds would be returned to SAG, or held on account until needed, at SAG's option.

(d) *Costs for services in the United States.* All costs of treatment and required safeguards and supervision, other than the services of the supervising inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual place of duty, shall be borne by the owner of the fruits or a representative of the owner.

(e) *Limitation of origin.* The cherimoyas must have been grown in a province of Chile that is free from the Mediterranean fruit fly (see § 319.56-2(j)).

(f) *Ports of entry.* Cherimoyas from Chile may be imported through all ports staffed by an inspector.⁸

(g) *Department not responsible for damage.* The treatments prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section are judged from experimental tests to be safe for use with cherimoyas from Chile. However, the Department assumes no responsibility for any damage sustained through or in the course of such treatment or by compliance with requirements under paragraph (a) of this section.

[57 FR 56436, Nov. 30, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 67610, Dec. 30, 1994; 68 FR 37921, June 25, 2003]

§ 319.56-2aa Conditions governing the entry of watermelon, squash, cucumber, and oriental melon from the Republic of Korea.

Watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*), squash (*Curcubita maxima*), cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), and oriental melon (*Cucumis melo*) may be imported into the United States from the Republic of Korea only in accordance with this paragraph and all other applicable requirements of this subpart:

(a) The fruit must be grown in pest-proof greenhouses registered with the Republic of Korea's national plant protection organization (NPPO).

⁸Information concerning ports staffed by inspectors may be obtained by contacting the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Port Operations, Permit Unit, 4700 River Road Unit 136, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

(b) The NPPO must inspect and regularly monitor greenhouses for plant pests. The NPPO must inspect greenhouses and plants, including fruit, at intervals of no more than 2 weeks, from the time of fruit set until the end of harvest.

(c) The NPPO must set and maintain McPhail traps (or a similar type with a protein bait that has been approved for the pests of concern) in greenhouses from October 1 to April 30. The number of traps must be set as follows: Two traps for greenhouses smaller than 0.2 hectare in size; three traps for greenhouses 0.2 to 0.5 hectare; four traps for greenhouses over 0.5 hectare and up to 1.0 hectare; and for greenhouses greater than 1 hectare, traps must be placed at a rate of four traps per hectare.

(d) The NPPO must check all traps once every 2 weeks. If a single pumpkin fruit fly is captured, that greenhouse will lose its registration until trapping shows that the infestation has been eradicated.

(e) The fruit may be shipped only from December 1 through April 30.

(f) Each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by NPPO, with the following additional declaration: "The regulated articles in this shipment were grown in registered greenhouses as specified by 7 CFR 319.56-2aa."

(g) Each shipment must be protected from pest infestation from harvest until export. Newly harvested fruit must be covered with insect-proof mesh or a plastic tarpaulin while moving to the packinghouse and awaiting packing. Fruit must be packed within 24 hours of harvesting, in an enclosed container or vehicle or in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin, and then placed in containers for shipment. These safeguards must be intact when the shipment arrives at the port in the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0236)

[69 FR 65065, Nov. 10, 2004]

§ 319.56-2bb [Reserved]

§ 319.56-2cc Administrative instructions governing the entry of Fuji variety apples from Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Fuji variety apples may be imported into the United States from Japan and the Republic of Korea only under the following conditions:

(a) *Treatment and fumigation.* The apples must be cold treated and then fumigated, under the supervision of an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) inspector, either in Japan or the Republic of Korea, for the peach fruit moth (*Carposina niponensis*), the yellow peach moth (*Conogethes punctiferalis*), the fruit tree spider mite (*Tetranychus viennensis*), and the kanzawa mite (*T. kanzawai*), in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(b) *APHIS inspection.* The apples must be inspected upon completion of the treatments required by paragraph (a) of this section, prior to export from Japan or the Republic of Korea, by an APHIS inspector and an inspector from the national plant protection agency of Japan or the Republic of Korea. The apples shall be subject to further disinfection in the exporting country if plant pests are found prior to export. Imported Fuji variety apples inspected in Japan or the Republic of Korea are also subject to inspection and disinfection at the port of first arrival, as provided in §319.56-6.

(c) *Trust fund agreements.* The national plant protection agency of the exporting country must enter into a trust fund agreement with APHIS before APHIS will provide the services necessary for Fuji variety apples to be imported into the United States from Japan or the Republic of Korea. The agreement requires the national plant protection agency to pay in advance of each shipping season all costs that APHIS estimates it will incur in providing services in Japan or the Republic of Korea during that shipping season. These costs include administrative expenses and all salaries (including overtime and the Federal share of employee benefits), travel expenses (including per diem expenses), and other incidental expenses incurred by APHIS in performing these services. The